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The regular circulation of THE SUN for the

week ending Sept. 29, 1883, was:

Don't Be Too Sure.

Senator BAYARD of Delaware in a recent Interview expressed the opinion that "who ever will be nominated, will be the next President." We think the Senator is a trifle hasty. The Democrats are not yet absolutely sure of success, and it is well that they are not. It is well that they should disabuse their minds of the idea that whatever the record they may make in Congress next winter, and whatever the qualifications of the candidate they may name, they are sure to carry the country.

The organization of the Republican party is still strong, and capable of effective work. Whatever consummate mastery of all the honorable and dishonorable methods of electionering can do, will be done in the campaign of 1884. It is not safe to build any hopes upon any apparent indifference of the Republicans. In doubtful States the result often depends upon the size of their campaign fund. prove that an ambitious and ardent study of and they are not likely to have any difficulty in raising a large one. In 1876 they stole the Presidency, in 1880 they bought it. In 1884 they will not let it go by default.

On the contrary, they will make as de termined and desperate an effort as they have ever made to keep their hold on power. It is not with a weak candidate. or an average candidate, or a candidate who is "available" because his career has been too inconspicuous or his opinions and acts too commonplace to excite opposition among his party associates, that the Democrats should enter upon what they have it in their power to make a victorious campaign.

The work which the next Democratic President will have to do will be the reform and purification of the Government. If the Democratic candidate is a man who Las shown a great and unmistakable capacity for that sort of work on a conspicuous stage of public action, it is probable that he will become the next President. To say, as Mr. BAYARD does, that "whoever will be nominated will be the next President" is to give an erroneous idea of the situation.

The Republicans in the South.

The Republicans, seeing themselves in imminent danger of being beaten this year and next in States in which the Democrats were long in a hopeless minority, are trying to keep up their courage by boasting about their prospects in States generally recognized as Democratic. They try to discount their expected defeats in New York and Massachusetts by promising themselves glorious victories in North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, and Maryland.

The Republicans are having a hard time, but their decrepit old party is too corrupt to be purified even through suffering. Still we cannot allow them to delude themselves with false hopes. The North has repudiated the Republicans, and it is not in the South that ment. The memory of the Southern people is too good for that. Not till they forget the bitter and shameful days when Northern adventurers pfundered the already impoverished Southern States, and rascality and ignorance rioted in every Southern capital will the South look kindly upon a party of whose better elements it has had little knowledge, and which has been rapidly deteriorating since 1865. They have been steadily losing everywhere, and they know it. Since 1876 they have regarded the Southern Republicans as giving in a national convention their votes for candidates to whom they were not expected to give any help at the polls.

Since 1876 the Republicans have had no hope of carrying Florida. They are not in a condition to repeat the infamy of that year. Their boasts about carrying the State amount to this: they may have a chance of gaining a Congressman in the Second district next year. In 1882 their candidate, BISBEE, was beaten by 299 votes. In 1880, however, he was beaten by 1,152 votes, and that is probably a fair estimate of the Democratic majority in that district in a Presidential year. HANCOCK's majority over GARFIELD in 1830 was 4,310-a good, comfortable majority in a total vote of only 51,618. The Republicans have a gorgeous

In North Carolina, where they build great hopes upon a mysterious surviving body of old Whigs, Gov. JARVIS was elected three years ago by a majority of 6,240. The so called Liberals, or Independents, ran very nearly even with the regular Democrats in the contest for Congressman at Large in 1882, but prohibition, greenbackism, and the local dissatisfactions that find an "off" year a good time to vent themselves, had their art in the result. The electoral vote of the State is certain to be cast for the Democratic

In Virginia the Republicans do have a chance. That is, the national Republican party has a chance. The real Republicans in Virginia are few and far between. They are opposed to the course of the Administration, which is trying to get MAHONE to cast the

I toral vote of the State for the Republi-& a in 1884. At what price of shame to it test and with what loss of support among decent Northern Republicans the Administration keeps up its degrading alliance with MAHONE need not be here repeated. But even the Republicans who are not asbamed of the wretched partnership with dishonor know that the Virginia Democrats are making a gallant fight to redeem the State this And if Mahone wins next year, what good will the electoral vote of Virginia do the Republicans? They will be beaten with it or without it. And if they have nothing more to give Manone, he will be in no haste to give them anything.

In Maryland the Republicans have taken up Gov. Hamilton's grievances. They seem to think that a great body of dissatisfied Democrats will go over to them because the recent Democratic Convention failed to support HAMILTON or to endorse the arraign-

party which ejected him. Here, again, the Republicans will be wofully disappointed. Gov. Hamilton's administration has done for which the Maryland Republicans are now so zealous. But when Gov. HAMmorn attempted to set himself up to rule his party, he was quietly dropped. He did not apparently succeed in convincing any considerable number of persons of the importance of his statements, and, whether his following is large or small, it does not intend to make common cause with the Republicans.

Mr. Holton may be a very worthy and Democrats find their party too lukewarm in hope for anything better from a party whose most eminent member in the State is CHOR-PENNING CRESWELL.

Gov. HAMILTON'S majority in 1879 was 22,208. In 1881 the Democratic candidate for Comptroller received a majority of 13,643. Do the Republicans hope to overcome these ma-

jorities? No, they will be beaten as usual, and then they will rant as usual about "grossest outrages" and "false and fraudulent returns in the city of Baltimore." It was in 1875 that the "grossest outrages" were committed. That year the Democratic majority was 12,903. Poor old party! What is to become of it? Where can it go? Neither North nor South will have it. It must go.

Female Education.

A report is current that of the five girl undergraduates in the Harvard Annex two are in a fair way to fulfil what was formerly supposed to be the chief end of woman, seeing that they are said to have become engaged to their professors. It is scarcely possible to reconcile this interesting phenomenon with ROUSSEAU'S sour aphorism that "a literary maid will remain a maid, so long as men keep their senses." Evidently the pessimistle view of the feminine character and function, to which in our own time Schopen-HAUER has given such barsh and mordant expression, is not adapted to the latitude of Cambridge, Massachusetts, where the facts quaternions and Chinese is by no means incompatible with those engaging qualities which irresistibly lead a young man's thoughts to marriage and may reasonably be trusted to create a pleasant home.

We sincerely trust that the report to which we have adverted is well founded, for, if true, it could not fail to edify and encourage European lawmakers, who are busily engaged just now in remodelling the systems of instruction for women, and in discussing the philosophical questions relating to the range and quality of the female intellect which necessarily lie at the root of educational legislation. In France, for instance, both the friends and the opponents of the recent innovations are watching closely the earliest applications of the law of December, 1880, by which a scheme of instruction very similar to that followed at the Harvard Annex is prescribed for the education of girls in the State schools. Those who favor, we will not say the coeducation of the sexes, for that principle meets with little support in France, but equal educational opportunities for men and women, are solicitous lest many amendments and alterations should be requisite to give the existing law efficiency. Those who believe, on the other hand, that the demand for identical instruction rests on a misconception of woman's nature and vocation, are on the lookout for proof that the feminine recipients of a masculine training must either fall to profit by it or must be deplorably unsexed. In Belgium, also, the reform of female education figures conspicuously among the demands which the Radicals pressing on the FRERE-ORBAN Ministry and on public opinion. In Spain some of the most influential Repub-

lican leaders, and particularly Señor Cas-TELAR, are insisting on the urgent necessity of abjuring the mediaval theories of the training suited to women, which still prevail in the Iberian peninsula. Notwithstanding wention of the young Church was held, the signs of progress-and we should not mit to note the ground gained by liberal opinions on this subject in Switzerland, Sweden, and Russia—it is an ominous circumstance that in Germany, which is the thinking shop of the Continent, and, for that matter, of the world, the new theories of female education do not receive much countenance. The Germans are in no haste to change the traditional methods of bringing up young women, because they regard the physiological and social problems involved

as being yet far from settlement.

The truth is that observant and thoughtful men in Europe are divided with regard to the fundamental question of feminine aptitudes into three camps. Their respective opinious are defined and carefully examined by M. PAUL JANET, a well-known member of the French Institute, in a recent number of the Renue des Deux Mondes. In the first place, we have those who maintain, with JOHN STUART MILL, the absolute equality of the sexes in respect of psychical endowments and social capabilities. Those who uphold this thesis reproach men with having adjusted all the conditions of social life so as to extinguish in woman even the wish for emancipation. To restrict woman to her prescribed rôle of odalisk and servant, man invokes the infirmity of her nature, her incapacity of sustaining fatigue, her lack of originality. But, they say, her physical weakness comes from her being brought up in a hothouse, and her want of genius from the shallowness, the pettiness of her education. Mr. MILL, in fact, goes so far in the defence of his doctrine of the essential equality of the sexes as to say: "Bring women up like men, and they will be able to do every-

thing that men do." This is the view taken by enthusiasts, and which has led to the foundation of Girton College and Newnham Hall at Cambridge in England, and to a vigorous agitation for the opening of American universities to women. In Germany, on the contrary, there is still a strong disposition, as we have said, to embrace in theory as well as practice the opinions of ROUSSEAU, PROUDHON, and SCHOPEN-HAUER concerning the inevitable relations of he female to the male sex. The famous French socialist, in formulating the rôle of woman in the social organism, held that she was useful only for domestic service and for pleasure. According to the German philosopher women are big children; a woman's mind is near-sighted. He insists that among her congenital proclivities are all the meaner vices-injustice, dissimulation, ingratitude, a total absence of good faith and the sense of nonor. Education will do nothing for her; her inferiority comes from nature; she is the second-rate sample of the human species SCHOPENHAUER draws from these premises he conclusion that women are made for labor and subjection, and that the ideal form of marriage is polygamy.

Between the extravagant theories of MILL and the Gorman pessimist there is, of course, conception of feminine training which approves of carrying the education of women to the highest plane which does not involve the assumption of an absolute identity of

ment which he has drawn up against the | capabilities and of careers on the part of the two sexes. This reasonable conception, it appears, has lately been happily set forth by M. GREARD, the Vice-Rector of the Academy much good work in the way of the reforms of Paris. "The time has long gone by," he says, "when men could gravely query whether a woman has a soul, or whether a woman's soul does not differ from a man's. It is incontrovertible, however, that neither is her destined sphere nor her nature the same. Now, the aim of education is improvement within the lines of nature's order. Let us strengthen, therefore, the reasoning faculty, which is the common property of both sexes, but without impairing the gifts which are the special heritage of woman. All popular man, but if any of the Maryland her weaknesses are not faults, just as all our energies are not virtues. Woman the cause of reform, they are not likely to has the advantage of us in respect of certain native qualities. Sometimes her instinct guides her as unerringly as the strictest logic; to the most solid good sense she knows how to join a dainty grace. She has finesse, ardor, charm; those are incomparable treasures whose employment it behooves us to direct and improve. In a passage full of humor HERRERT SPENCER conceives the female education of the past. which he aptly designates as decorative, under the features of a doll bedizened with frippery and moved by springs. We like," continues M. GREARD and herein he seems to forecast what, according to report, is attested by the experience of the Harvard Annex-"to conceive the outcome of the modern system of girls' training under the figure of an antique statue in all the vigor of vitality. of elegant yet assured mien, of modest and easy carriage, the brow illumined with thought, and upon the lips a smile."

The First Centennial of the Episcopa Church.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which will meet in Philadelphia on Saturday next, marks the completion of nearly 100 years in the history of that Church. It will assemble in Christ Church, where the first Convention of the newly constituted Church was held in 1785. At the time of the first Convention but one Bishop had received episcopal consecration for the American Church -Dr. SAMUEL SEABURY of Connecticut, who obtained his orders from the Scotch episcopate in 1784. But sixteen clergymen and twenty-eight laymen were present, representing eleven States, only one of which was an episcopal diocese. In October, 1883, sixtyfive Bishops will constitute the House of Bishops, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies represents sixty-four episcops; jurisdictions, domestic and foreign, while the clergy list gives about 3,500 names, and a constituency so important that statistics cannot easily measure it.

There is a striking coincidence in the early history of the Episcopal Church and the development of our political system. Both are the outgrowth of English systems and administrations. In colonial times the chaplaincy accompanied the representatives of English authority, and until the War of Independence, episcopal ministrations were literally the ministrations of the English Established Church among the English traders and officials, civil and military. Indeed, long after it had earned a birthright in the young republic as the Church of WASHING-TON, FRANKLIN, JAY, MOORE, CUTTING, AL-SOP, WILLETT, and others among the fathers of the country, it was doggedly called "the English Church" by the distrustful masses, and thirty or forty years ago it was often mentioned by this invidious name. Most of the names of its early founders figured prom-

inently in the turbulent politics of the times Hardly had the battle smoke of the Revolution blown away before Connecticut sent Dr SEABURY on a foreign quest for episcopal consecration. Refused at Lambeth, on account of certain legal technicalites, his appeal to the Scottish Episcopal Church was entertained, and, within a year after the formal declaration of peace in 1783, he returned, a Bishop, to Connecticut. Again, it is interesting to note the old Church in which not only the primary Conbut also the early assemblies of the national elegates for the consideration and choice of a Federal Constitution and determining the functions of the new Government. The constitution of the Episcopal Church and the Federal Constitution were established in the same city, and a number of men who are now historic characters took a prominent

part in the deliberations of both councils. The historical legitimacy and loyalty of the Episcopal Church are therefore as clearly demonstrated as the loyalty and legitimacy of the Continental Congress itself. If the lit urgy and teachings of the English Establishment were renewed here it was under a profound conviction of their Biblical and historical legitimacy, the transplanted Church having been adapted to its new relations just as the new republic transferred English jurisprudence, common law, social ethics and parliamentary methods to the nation's capital, for the service of the nation, as the

best heritage and experience of civilization. It is easily seen how the young Episcopal Church clung timidly to the cities and populous centres. Its clergy were missionaries from the great English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and were not immediately indoctrinated with the republican spirit. There was no treasury. Trinity parish in New York proved the special providence of these early beginnings. Her endowments were managed with a free hand in the furtherance of mission work, and her learned clergy were in the fore-front of the polemic controversies which assailed the young Church. It was, indeed, many years before English munificence was directed to

its struggles for existence. The history of the growth of the Church is measured by the growth of its episcopate. In 1784 we find Bishop SEABURY at work in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. In 1787 New York becomes a diocese under Bishop Provoost, rector of Trinity Church; and Pennsylvania under Bishop White, who naturally becomes more prominent as Philadelphia becomes the metropolitan, because it is the capital, city. The episcopate clings to the coast States until, in 1819, PHILANDER CHASE is consecrated Bishop of Ohio, with a wandering jurisdiction of indefinite extent. As westward migrations were mostly from the New England States, where Puritan ideas prevailed, the Western Bishop found scattered and up-hill work for a long generation. But, as he lived until 1852, he gave his official consent to the consecration of thirty-seven Bishops, eight of whom were destined for service west of the Alleghanies.

The earlier history of the Episcopal Church was characterized by a conservatism cautious and timid almost to fatuity, unless we take fairly into account the perplexities of the situation. The compatibility of an episcopal hierarchy with republican institutions was not yet determined. The swift epidemic of rationalism, with a double parentage, English and French, and the extensive defection of New England Congregathe flery sweep of Wesleyanism across the States and along the seaboard; the dull, steady hatred of the very word Catholic, and

the wide distrust of all liturgical worship and ecclesiastical restraints, and, withal, a hostile determination that episcopacy was the sly, secret emissary of English ideas and political pretensions—these were chief among the hindrances and discouragements that beset her outgoings. It is not strange that her councils were stayed and at times almost paralyzed by conscientious doubts and misgivings as to the true reading of her duty So, while formidable religious movements made rapid headway all about her, scoring their triumphs in crowded revivals and tumultuous conversions, the Episcopal Church, like the tortoise in the fable, seemed to plod and ponder to little purpose. But the vital, far-reaching processes do not move in a hurry. If the pioneer work of her rivals finds justification for its enthusiastic and emotional upheavals, time is already demonstrating the necessity for a Church whose conservative energies may gather in the scattering grain and plant solid foundations for coming men.

So the Episcopal Church has lost the side blasts of popularity here and there by declining the various reform movements of the day, choosing to work on the masses within her reach through the regular ministrations of parochial life, doing her best to indoctrinate her people with such sound religious convictions that they should become good citizens, because consistent Christians.

In the development of this religious body the connection with the Scotch Episcopal Church, at the outset, exercised a fundamental influence that is often overlooked. For while the English Church had obscured, and, indeed, vitiated, the purity of its early traditions and teachings under the Hanoverian succession, the Scotch Church kept alive and remained true to the traditions of the early English Church and the Non-Jurors. The great influence of Bishop SEABURY, therefore, anticipated by many years the Oxford and Tractarian movements later on in the English Church; and a strong undercurrent toward a sound, primitive catholicity came to the surface as early as the election of Dr. Hobart to the episcopate of New York in 1811. The force of these convictions has kept the Episcopal Church largely reenforced by conversions among the wisest and most devout laymen and ministers of the various denominations. Many of the ablest of the Bishops, clergy, and laity who to-day exercise a decisive influence in the councils of the Church were born and bred outside of her communion. And the drift of conversion sets in toward her more steadily and vigorously to-day than ever. Yet this result is not traceable to proselyting or polemic efforts.

The Episcopal Church is not controversial, and rarely aggressive. That she is not merely the Church of the educated and fortunate, is shown by her interest in the wretched, suffering, abandoned, and criminal classes, here as well as in England. So guilds, sisterhoods, and brotherhoods are multiplying in

all directions for the relief of these classes. With all this has naturally followed a fresh consecration of the beautiful arts, which had their birth and early nurture in the Christian Church, and the Episcopal Church has been largely instrumental in exemplifying their higher and more spiritual uses in the solemnities of divine worship. Her architecture, defective as it has been hitherto, has distanced the old meeting-house ugliness and niggardliness, and the various religious bodies have adopted with a good will Gothic architecture, symbolism, and mediavalism. They have to thank the Episcopal Church for organs, for a true school of ecclesiastical music, for stained glass, interior decoration, and, indeed, the joy and comfort of Christmas and Easter, while even their seasons of special religious activities keep step with Lenten observances.

The Episcopal Church is now at home in the United States. It has a complete and homogeneous organization which occupies every State and Territory. Its membership s conspicuous for its intelligence, wealth, and social influence. Its charities overtop the proportion of any other communion, and show a rapid and constant increase. It possesses a liturgy which touches the wants and affections of all classes, and which has develned a dozen imitative attempts among other Christian bodies.

It resolutely plants its missions among outcasts, criminals, and wantons in almsnouses and penitentiaries. It is fast abandoning fashionable preaching, and is sturdily girding its loins for the heavy labor of the field.

It has many lessons to learn, and does not seem disposed to shirk them. It is not rash, then, to count upon the Episcopal Church as among the most fruitful and faithful workers in building up the great future of the centuries to come.

The True Peace Centenary.

The managers of the Boston Foreign Exhibition Association, with a view of throwing light on the date of the establishment of peace after the war of the Revolution and of justifying their choice of a day for its commemoration by opening their centennia fair, are now reprinting and distributing the text of the definitive treaty between Great Britain and the United States. Several memorable events at the close of

the Revolutionary struggle have put forth claims for observance as the date when peace was substantially achieved. Beyond doubt the surrender of CORNWALLIS on the 19th of October, 1781, as the last great milltary event of the war, practically assured the independence of the colonies; vet there were skirmishes as late as the summer of the following year. Again, the signing of provisional articles at Paris on the 30th of November, 1782, might fairly be regarded as the decisive step to peace, because its terms, after weeks of negotiation were then really agreed upon, and the drawing of the definitive compact was delayed solely in order that a treaty might also be concluded between Great Britain and France and the terms of this provisional document, as it has well been said, did not leave the independence of the United States, which it acknowledged, in a position to be questioned whatever the fate of the pending treaty with France. Next, in the spring of 1783, followed the announcement in Congress of the agreement for peace; while Washing-TON's peace proclamation and celebration n the encampment of his army along the Hudson occurred on the 19th of April. Then came the definitive treaty, signed on the 3d of September. But its announcement to Washington's army at Newburgh occurred only six weeks later; and the centenary of this announcement is to be observed on the 18th of October with national as well as local formalities, as the real date of the final displacement of war by peace, since it was promptly followed by the disbandment of the army. New York city, meanwhile, is not content to accept even that date as the formal end of the struggle, and intends to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British next November. Finally, there is a date deserving some historic notice which has not hitherto been mentioned in any of the numerous propositions for commemoration, namely, that of

Congress, which did not occur until the 14th of January, 1784.

But while, in the times when there were no ocean cables to carry the news, the 3d of September, 1783, passed in America without | them over to clerks? suspicion of its importance, and while not until weeks later did the news of the treaty then made reach these shores, yet this day must now be recognized as the one having the foremost claims to recognition in choosing a date for a national celebration of the centenary of peace. The document revived by the Boston association acknowledges in its ten articles the independence of the former colonies, and prescribes the boundaries of Great Britain and the United States on the continent of America. Notably terse in its provisions, considering its momentous importance, it yet finds room enough in the preamble for the rounded phraseology characteristic of the diplomacy of that period.

"In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity. It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most screne and most potent Prince George III., by the grace of Gop King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunebourg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c., and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily inter rupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore," Ac.

This document, "done at Paris, this third day of September, A. D. 1783," is signed and sealed by D. HARTLEY, JOHN ADAMS, B. FRANKLIN, and JOHN JAY.

Why was not the hundredth anniversary of this memorable event observed in some national way? The reasons, doubtless, are twofold. First, there was no special locality on this side of the ocean connected with the original event. For, while the battlefields of the Revolution, from Lexington to Yorktown, are the natural starting points of centennial projects and the obvious scenes for celebrating them, while Newburgh is interested in commemorating the disbandment of Washingron's army at that place, and New York in the departure of its British garrison, the act accomplished at Paris has no such advantages of locality to insure its celebration. And secondly, the acknowledgment of independence by the treaty of Sept. 3 was little more than a formality, in the eyes of the forefathers, after they had seen it fully conceded in the provisional treaty of nine months before. They set the example which they desired posterity to follow in celebrating each year the day of their own declaration of independence, while passing in silence the day of its tardy acknowledgment by the mother country.

A Young Man in Politics. A young man residing in this city, who

sends his real name with this letter, has written us as follows:

Size: Is it possible for a young man who desires to enter-politics for the purpose of helping to rescue the Government from partisan control and restoring it to the great purpose of its founders, to give self-govern ment to the people of the States, in obedience to the Constitution, to be led by others than the gentlemen

whose names appear below? WM. DORSBEIMER,
EVERETT F. WHERLER,
JOHN M. CANNOCHAN.
THOMAS C. E. ECCLHRIME,
MOSES MEMBRACE,
THOMAS J. CHEMBER,
GROUDE H. FOSTER,
WH. H. WICKHAM,
JOHN D. CHEMBER,
JOHN D. CHEMBER,
LEKE F. CORASE. JOHN R. VOORIUS,
S. L. M. BARLOW,
ERASTICS BROOKS,
JANES C. SPENCER,
JANES C. SPENCER,
JANES C. SPENCER,
GEORGE H. FOSTER,
BENJAMIN A. WILLIS,
SAMER G. COURTINET,
EUGRSE KELLT,
DOUGLAS TAYLOS,
For, limited as my knowledge is of local or State politics in the Empire State, still I do know that every name has tasted the sweets of unbill of time—the pickings and

has tasted the sweets of public office-the pickings and stealings-to the extent of a fortune for each. Is there young men together? Must we always taste this stale old dish of so-called distinguished men ?

A consideration of the questions and suggestions contained in this letter may be useful to other aspiring young men, who very properly seek to exert some influence in promoting the welfare of the country by taking an active part in politics.

Of course it is possible for "a young man who desires to enter politics" to be led by other persons than those whose names are mentioned by our correspondent. A young man in search of a leader can be accommodated with any variety, and in either party. "Is there no chance," he also asks, "for fresh, young, vigorous blood to call us young men together?" This question we should

lso answer in the affirmative. But when they are called together, the oung men will never accomplish anything worth doing if they make such blunders as the writer of this letter.

He declares that every one of the men he names has "tasted the sweets of public office-the pickings and stealings-to the extent of a fortune for each."

This statement, which he makes as though of his own knowledge, is simply untrue. Success in any field must be based on an accurate knowledge of facts. Other things being equal, the politician who knows the largest number of facts and knows them most accurately, will be the most successful. Our Young Mechanie" does not appear to know any facts at all. His only positive assertion of fact is at variance with the truth. What he needs is not a leader, but a teacher.

A Good Example.

"The truth is," said our London corre spondent, in referring to Mr. GLADSTONE'S return from his excursion to Copenhagen, the truth is Mr. GLADSTONE was simply enjoying a splendid spree at his own expense around the Scottish coast, and, the weather being fine, it was decided to go to Copenhagen for a day."

The British Premier had recently closed a long and arduous session of Parliament, and he took this short sea trip to repair his exhausted strength. But he made it "at his own expense," without calling a ship of war into his personal service, or making the Treasury pay for his private pleasure.

We do things differently in this free country, under a republican form of government The President, the Secretary of the Navy the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and other Cabinet officers think it proper and becoming to convert registered hips of war and revenue cutters into yachts for their use, and to appropriate military supplies and equipments for pleasure travel If these offensive and glaring abuses were practised in England, a Ministry would be driven in disgrace from power under a vote of no confidence. Here they have been passed over until the vice has become chronic and fixed as a part of the recognized system of party misrule and prodigality. When the President returns to Washington,

he will have been absent from the capital fully three months during the past and present year. The Secretary of State has been absent three months continuously. The Secretary of the Interior has been absent over two months. The Secretary of War has been absent two months. The Attorney-General has been absent from Washington and from his office, owing to "disability," fully three months. The Secretary of the Navy has been absent over two months. The Secretary o the Treasury has been absent nearly three Some of these absences have not been consecutive, but they are all chargeable at dif-

ferent times within a single year. They represent not only a large amount of money drawn from the public Treasury without any equivalent of services, but a criminal neglect of duty without any color of exthe ratification of the treaty of peace by | cuse. How is it possible for the public in-

terests to be strictly guarded when the highest officers of the Government, charged with the most responsible trusts, openly, and even in defiance of deserved criticism, turn

Mr. Lowell on Fielding.

We are surprised that a man of letters like Mr. Lowelll, our Minister to England, should have thought it necessary or profitable to devote the chief part of his address, at the dedication of the FIELDING monument, to a rather prudish discussion of the frank manner in which that great novelist described the moral

derelictions of his characters. Mr. Lowell's treatment of Fielding's literalism and unreserve in this respect looked very much like a timid concession to philistinism, local or other. Perhaps he had received a hint that it would be advisable for him to temper his expressions of admiration for the novelist because of FIELDING's coarseness according to the average sentiment of our day.

If Mr. LOWELL had been called on to make the address at the dedication of a monument to SHAKESPEARE, would be have delivered a sermon on the propriety of describing the grossness and sensuality of FALSTAFF?

Mr. Lowell's essay at the Fielding celebration was clever, but there could easily have been a larger estimate of that great man than he gave. He seems to have been hampered by philistinism and Puritanism both. He talked as if FIELDING needed whitewashing to make him suitable for deeent literary company.

Sorghum Sugar Industry.

That sugar can be made from sorghum, or Northern sugar cane, is a fact that cannot be doubted, but that it can be produced at a profit and by the ordinary farmer is quite another question. It would seem from a report of the operations of the Rio Grande Sugar Company, in another part of this paper, that with proper machinery and the requisite skill and capital, both sugarand syrup may be produced at remunerative rates.

The Rio Grande Company has selected a most admirable location in southern New Jersey, and secured the services of a practical man as superintendent and of an experienced sugar botter from Louisiana. Under this management, the company now appears to be successful in this comparatively new industry. This result is certainly very satisfying. It will stimulate to still further ex-

There are many thousands of acres of wild ands in New Jersey and on Long Island. equally well adapted to the culture of sorghum, which may be utilized in the same way. Let us hope ere long that these waste places may be covered with waving cane, instead of scrub oaks and pines. Capital and labor can be obtained to push this industry to its utmost limit, provided the obstacles which have hitherto attended the manufac ture of sorghum sugar can be overcome.

The old Stalwart machine still controls the Republican party in New York. Mr. James D. WARREN of Buffalo, the Chairman of the new State Committee is as pronounced a Stalwart as ROSCOE CONKLING. The contest for the Chairmanship exhibited some significant facts. Mr. WARREN received the votes of all the inflexible Stalwarts on the committee. His competitor, Mr. CHESTER S. COLE, was appointed to the office of Captain of the Port here by Governor CORNELL. Mr. WARREN was supported by all the Stalwarts of the old stripe, Mr. Cole by Collector Robertson and the rest of the Half Breeds, and by such Connell semi-Stalwarts as Jacob M. Patterson of this city.

These facts will strengthen the belief that the Cornellites and the Half Breeds have formed a coalition against the Stalwarts who still regard Mr. Conkling as their leader. It may be well for politicians of other parties

to take a little notice of this coalition.

"I don't know anything about the common laboring class," said Mr. J. S. BRITTON in his testimony before the Senate committee on Friday. We don't think you do. Mr. BRITTON. There are no classes in this country. There are men who work hard and honestly with their spades, hoes, carpenters' tools, pens, or paint brushes, and others who are idle and worthless. But there are no classes. Mr.

One point of the recent revolution in the daily press of New York possesses a universal interest. The great stimulus given so sudden ly and unexpectedly to journalistic competition has not had the effect of causing the conductors of the various newspapers to lose sight of the value of their contemporaries' columns as a means of spreading their own fame and notoriety. The best paper, if it is sold for a price within reach of everybody, will have the greatest circulation. But a newspaper of small circulation, or large, too, for that matter, can always increase it by advertising. Now, when the struggle for more readers among our metropolitan journals is of extraordinary activity, is just the time when they think best to make the greatest use of advertisements, and the business columns of THE SUN are filled with paid notices of our neighbors describing their excellence and their cheapness. This is true wisdom. The great secret of wealth and happiness is to advertise. It is the cheapest inestment that can be made. When there is plenty of advertising, business is lively, and the merchants beam with good nature and become more liberal to their customers. The principle is universal, but, on the whole, the best medium for obtaining commercial notoriety in this vicinity is THE SUN. That insures to the advertiser the greatest number of readers for comparatively the least money, and shines for all at the accustomed price of two

conts. President ARTHUR doesn't seem to be the nan to catch the Republican vote, if the hubbub of opposition to the proposal to endorse his Administration at the Louisville Convention may be taken as an indication, but on Friday he caught something which no doubt pleased him a great deal more than the solid colored vote, or even the vote of Mahone's Virginia would. It is said, though some trust not the tale, that he persuaded an eighty-pound bass from the deep on that day. If eighty is not magnified ten diameters by the enthusiasm of the correspondent who sends the story, we congratulate the lucky fisherman. Nor will we suspect him of such unprofessional conduct as inveigling the bass with a net. It is better to be a skilful fisherman than a Republican President. But the work is harder.

Visits of English cricketers to this country have long been familiar, but the proposed tour of an American eleven in Great Britain is an innovation. The team which is to go to Engand next May will be entirely made up of Philadelphia amateurs, and will, therefore, exhibit genuine American cricketing at its best. In most cities a great part of the cricketing strength consists of English professionals or English-born residents; but it is otherwise in the Quaker City. With players like C. A., D. S., and R. S. NEWHALL, LAW. LOWREY, THAYER CLARK, BREWSTER, BROCKIE, J. A. SCOTT, and STOEVER in the eleven, they may hope for a share of the isurels in contests with amateur players of organizations as purely local as their own

The Coming Comet.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you dear inform me when and where the comet is visible?"
New York, Sept. 27.
Ottow I. Hayner. It is visible all night, near the star Eta

Praconis, about half way between the diamond. shaped head of the Dragon and the bowl of the Little Dipper, but to one side of the line joining them, so that the two stars in the bowl furthest from the pole point very nearly to its place. It cannot yet be seen with the naked eye.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Whose Merits will Stand the Sifting Process of Much Discussion. From the Burlington Gazette

THE SUN continues to urge Mr. Holman of Indiana as the most available man for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, with all its characteristic force and vigor. Of course Republican organs declare the name of Mr. Holman is thus pressed in order to defeat the claims of other Democratic statesmen for the same position. Every one, however, who is acquainted with the admiration which Tag Suy has for years constantly expressed for Mr. Holman and his practical statesmanship, knows that it is not actuated by the motive attributed to it by the Republican organs. The fact is that the Democrats in selecting the Presidential candidate might go further and fare worse. Mr. Holman is a true patriot, and he has shown that he possesses some, at least, of the essentials of a statesman President. One of the most essential of these is the capacity to perceive the necessity of strict honesty and economy in the Government, and the honest firmness to strike for that cause every time, whether the blow falls on friend or foe.

More than a hundred times, perhaps, before

his name was mentioned in connection with the Presidency, have these columns borne testimony to the fact that Mr. Holman deserved special honor for the great sums he has saved the Treasury by his vigilant individual watch and guard, amid the wildest impulses of the House, at all times, and especially in the closing hours of session after session, to squander the people's money. He is well called "the Watchdog of the Treasury," for no one ever guarded with more determined fidelity his master's exposed property. His firmness and honesty have saved millions from the clutches of the rings and lobby; and his fidelity during all these years to the cause of economy and honesty are powerful arguments in the hands of his friends for the highest recognition for public services that an individual in this country can attain. Possessing this most essential quality of a statesman, he no doubt has the other essentials needed to make a thoroughly good and satisfactory President. There is also no doubt but that the people of the country take kindly to the man who, from being the object of ridicule of the partisan press, is 'now universally respected and feared by the rings, lobbies, and evil doers.

It is yet twelve months before the Democratic party will make its Presidential nomination, and there are plenty of good men to choose from. Mr. Holman's chances will increase the more his merits are discussed.

European Schools of Forestry.

From the London Times. So much interest has been excited by the recent discussions on the subject of forestry, and by the fact that England alone of all European nations pos-sesses no school of forestry, that the following resumd of those now in operation on the Continent may be use ful. Austria heads the list with nine schools, viz., the Imperial High School of Agriculture and Forestry at Vienna, with six professors and 320 students: the Eulenberg School, with six professors and fifty students, the course lasting two years: the Weisswasser School, with five professors and eighty students; the Lemberg School, with twelve professors and forty students; the Argabach School, near Melk, with 2 profesors and 2s students; the course of forestry in the technical high school of Gratz; the Styria Forest Culture School, with 3 professors and 26 students the Carinthia School, the Vorariberg School, Pruse: a has three institutions, commencing with the Royal For est Academy at Neustadt Eberswalde, with a director 14 professors, and other assistants. The course is tw years and a half, and the number of students about 57. The Munden Royal Forest Academy has a director ten professors, and 78 students. The Porestry School at Grosse Schonebeck and the forestry courses to the Army Forestry Battalion are for the training of lower forestry officials. At the former school are four professors, at the latter eleven, all practical foresters Saxony has an excellent forest academy at Tharand, with ten professors and assistants. In Wurtemberg instruction is given at the Royal Agricultural Academy at Hohenheim and at the University of Tubingen. In Padea the forestry department of the Carisrahe Polytechnic has forty students. Bayaria has a forest academy at Aschaffenherg, with a director and seven professors in

students. France possesses a school of forestry at Naucy, and one of forcet guards at Barres, in addition to several agricultural schools and agronomic industrial schools, in which forestry is taught. Russia has four schools, viz., the Agricultural and Forestral Academy at Petrovsk, near Moscow; the Agronomic Institute at St. Petersburg, with courses in sylviculture; the Forest School at Lissino, and the Forest Division of the Agricultural Institute at New Alexandria. There is an Italian school of forestry at Vallombrosa, a Spanish school of forest engineering San Lorenzo del Escurini, neur Madrid, a Danish schoo attached to the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural Co ege at Copenhagen, and a Swedish forest institute at Stockholm, besides thirteen private elementary school In the United States forestry is taught in the State Agri cultural College at Lansing, in Michigan State, which possesses a good labelled arporetum and a large colltion of native and exotic trees under cultivation. Great Britain alone, which needs more attention than any

addition to which are six chairs of forestry in the University of Munich; Hease Darmstadt has a forestry institution attached to the University of Glessen, and

Saxe Weimar has possessed one since 1809, with a director and four professors. In Switzerland the de-partment of forestry forms the fifth division of the Fed-

eral Polytechnic School at Zurich, in which are thirty

The Republican Record. From the Kansat City Times.

country in the preservation of what forests one has left

possesses no school whatever.

The Republican State Convention of New York commence their platform with the stefest, pet plant that the record of the Republican parts in the past is a guarantee for the future. What do these people mean by the past? There was a time when the tepublican party, however mistaken it might have been as to its policy, was measurably pure. Do these mea refer to this time or do they refer to the long carnival of Grant's and Hayes's Administrations? To the long de cade of bayonet rule in the South, to whiskey iturn to a civil service debased and prostituted by the viest means to political ends? Do they refer to the frauds of 1876, to the Star route swindles, to the unbinshing see of money in the elections of 1880?

An Evening School for the Blind.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Be so kind as to say a word or two advocating the formation of an evening school for the blind, or at least a class for them in the Evening High School. Many persons who have in the Evening High School. Many persons who have lost their sight when over the age prescribed for population in the institutions for the education of the mind would eagerly avail themselves of such an opportunity to learn to read and to write. If the system of stongardy recently invented in Germany for the use of the hind were tought in this class, many young men who are the surface were tought in this class, many young men who are the utterly hopeless and of a body of the system of the land of an amantensis, I should also mote write and of an amantensis, I should also mote write and of an amantensis, I should not write the work more pleasant, but should need writing the work more pleasant, but should need writing the work more pleasant, but should need writing the work disc. A class for the bland would not have to be discontinued because of poor attendance. I feel certain for, apart from their hunger for knowledge, they one feel the social intercourse which auch a rises would organism. If there he no room to share for this jurgoes in the Evening High School, might not the Thirty third street asylum he militard in the evening.

28 Wast Hora strance, sept. 27.

Enwand Douts.

The Park and the Obelisk.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Citizens ave protested to the Park Commissioners against the incomplete and unpleasant appearance of the 11.25 certainly well founded, as any one may see in an stant who is not blind. Another thing that can be readstiled much easier and more cheaply is that of grids
signs in this locality. There is a path from 110th street
leading to the site of the Obelisk but it is mere good
leading to a stranger find she hig stone need by whout getling lost in the mixture of paths that are met of the
way thinter. One or two pisced at different points and indicating the proper path would save sill this animater,
why don't the Commissioners put them up? While
they are about it, they might try and put the greater
about the lase of the Obelisk in asomething the are
condition, and remove the photes of receiving the
Saw York, Sept. 20. Pao Boxo Pagino. tant who is not blind. Another thing that can be fell

Give attention at once to anything symptomatic of cholers mortus distributes or any howel complaint of using promptly Dr. Javne's Carmanative Balestin and you will savid much suffering and no little dauger? A reputation of this medicine has been established by its merit, and it is now everywhere recognized as a state and curative.—468.